

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1836.

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AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. F. BRADFORD,
FOR

DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the *Laws of the U. States.*]

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A D V E R T I S I N G .

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ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Committee of Louisville to the people of Kentucky.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In a few days you will be called on to cast your votes for President and Vice President. The election will take place on Monday, 7th November next; and though the votes of Kentucky cannot have a controlling influence in the result, we feel a deep solicitude that, on the great principles involved in the contest, your principle shall be found worthy of you as democratic republicans and intelligent supporters of our free institutions.

That the opponents of the administration embarked in the present contest with a design to throw the election of President into Congress cannot be doubted. Their plan of operations fully establishes this truth. It was for that purpose they nominated White in the South, Webster in the North, and Harrison in the West; for that purpose those gentlemen are kept in the field; and, whenever the prospects of the western candidate have seemed flattering, the followers of the southern or northern candidates have rejoiced as heartily as if the manifestations in his favor had been given in behalf of their respective leaders. Harrison men have hurried for White—White men for Harrison—Webster men for White or Harrison.

Blue-field federalism has been cheering nullification—nullification—cheering Bank whiggery—and Bank whiggery hurraying for *any* thing by Van Buren and Johnson, the dems. candidates. We note these incidents, fellow-citizens, to exhibit to you the combination—the *conspiracy* that has been formed; between leading politicians to operate on sectional feeling, to divide the people and render them powerless in relation to their Chief Magistrate. We have termed the combination a *conspiracy*, because we honestly so view it. It is the usurpation of the north, south and west operating together; engaged in a desperate struggle to divide the great democratic party, and thwart the popular will. The principles of each of the three factions are obnoxious to the great body of the American people. Nullification is abhorred in the north and west; the latitudinarianism of northern federalists is detested in the south; the tariff doctrines and Bank whiggery of the west, are repudiated in a majority of the States of the Union, including Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia—yet we behold these apparent antagonists in principle united in action; all striving, not only to break down the only genuine American party—the party that elected Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson—under whose auspices, whilst our liberties have been preserved, we have atained an eminence as a nation that is admired or envied by the civilized world. But, the conspirators not only aim at the overthrow of the democratic party; they look to the disfranchisement and subjugation of a majority of the people. In the face of open day they are endeavoring to obtain the sanction of the nation to the election of the President by Congress, rather than by the people. By running three candidates, for the avowed purpose of causing the election to devolve on Congress, they are striving to establish a precedent on which they may hereafter act. Will you permit them to accomplish their design? If you do, you virtually surrender the right of electing the Chief Magistrate. This is the great question to be decided by the approaching election.—You that value the elective franchise—you that would defend the rights of the many rather than the assumed prerogatives of the few—be not deceived—but rally at the polls, and vote for Van Buren and Johnson. They are the candidates of the democratic party; of the party which has ever contended for the rights of the people and the States, maintained that we are competent to self-government, and asserted that the mon-

ey of the people is safer in their own pockets than it can be in the hands of agents or officers of the government; of the party that called Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, and has since wielded the destinies of this powerful and prosperous nation, except during the four years of the administration of John Quincy Adams, who was elected by modern wings, in opposition to the public will and the spirit of our free institutions.

There are men who believe the old party division between federalists and democrats has been merged or lost sight in the recent political conflicts of the country, and the opposite tenets professed by the parties to the conspiracy we have described may, without explanation, be understood as sustaining that opinion. Profession is one thing; action another. It is through the doctrine of nullification that appeals are made by federalists to the prejudices and pride of the south; northern federalists are numerous, openly avow their principles, and can only be led by avowed federalists; western federalists, as grasping and as bold latitudinarians as their forebears of the north, have heretofore fought under the name of national republicans, and are now to be found under that of modern Bank whiggery. The leaders of these three branches of the opposition seem to act in concert, and, to a given extent, antagonistic principles, only because it is deemed politic to do so. Each adopts his personal principles to his section of the Union, in order, whilst he commands that, to retain an amount of power which may operate as an inducement to other sections to ally themselves with him, and fight under his flag. To elucidate our meaning, we point to Calhoun, preaching nullification in the south, and reaching for the north and west; to Webster, openly advocating modern whiggery in the north, and striving to win the affections of the south and west; to Clay, acting as the champion of the Bank and internal improvements in the west, sustaining and promising with nullification to attach the south to his car. It is thus usurpations to gratify their ambition, by adapting their course to sectional views—to wield several sections of the Union by acting on one set of principles directly, and by suspending others indirectly. We would not be understood as imputing such a course of action to what is termed the *available candidate* of the opposition in the west, Wm. H. Harrison. It is not probable he ever thought of the Presidency; whatever he determined his name should be used for the purpose of aiding in preventing an election by the people, and it would therefore be ungracious were we to argue that he, like the distinguished men we have named, is chieftain with forming deep laid plans, adroitly grasping for power, or giving direction and shape to the policy of parties, with a view to control the confederacy. Such work is done by men of larger calibre.

The seeming differences we have described, when properly understood, only display the ingenuity of the federal party, and show how many shapes they can assume, in order to elude the vigilance of the people, in the desperate game they are now playing to obtain office and power. The lines of the chameleon are not more diversified, than the arts of their wily leaders.

Modern whiggery is entirely congenial with the federalism of the north, where the lights burn red during the late war; and, if it assumes other complexions in the south and west, it is only with a view to play on sectional feelings or interests. The Bank whiggery of the present period, is the old federal party disguise—acting under a new name, having worn their ancient cognomen threadbare—having perpetrated outrages under it, (such as the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and the imposition of the Whiskey and Stamp Taxes,) which rendered the party odious to no man openly and avowedly attached to it could expect to be elevated by the freemen of the west. It was not a bad stroke of policy for such a party to cast off their old name, as a serpent sheds its skin, and proclaim themselves whigs! The mask thus assumed has deceived many. It served tolerably well for a season, but all sensible men now see through it. Modern whiggery is now undoubtedly understood to be ancient federalism—in a new dress, we admit—but the principles of the party remain unchanged. Gen. Harrison is now, in principle, what he was, when he declared, in replying as a Delegate in Congress to Mr. Randolph of Virginia, that he (Harrison) was a friend to the administration of old John Adams. Had the principles of the General undergone change, he would not have suited the purposes, or entered into the schemes of the party now supporting him.

Federalists, as a party, have always been the advocates of a strong and splendid central government; always labored to diminish the power of the states, and to abridge the liberty of the citizen; always distrusted or denied the capacity of their fellow-citizens for self-government;

and always aimed to have the affairs of the nation conducted without regard to the wishes of the people. Their present course proves that they are still true to the principles on which they started. They are still in favour of increasing the power and patronage of the federal government, and the burdens of the people. Were it in their power, would they not thrust their hands into the people's pockets, and draw from them millions to be annually expended by the federal government on what they term works of improvement? Would they not, if they could, tax the nation forty millions a year, in addition, to be divided among the states, and thus keep up a swarm of tax-gatherers, who, if paid for collection at the rate of twenty percent, would cost the country six or eighteen millions per year? Who is it that is now clamorous for collecting money from the people to return to the people—to divide among the States—a measure for which no constitutional authority can be found? Are we not competent to use our own money? Can it be necessary that we should pay government dependents twenty percent, for taking money from us, to secure to the federal head the power to divide it among the States, and direct them what to do with it? What fought during the last live years, for that giant monopoly, the Bank of the U. States? Certainly, the same party that has ever distrusted and derided a majority of the people, disregarded their rights, and sought to foster and create sectional divisions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful?

No man can be at a loss, if he will scrutinize the doctrines of the supporters of Gen. Harrison, to decide to which party they belong. They are advocates of almost every description of monopoly, of exclusive privileges, of an overwhelming federal government; and, at this very juncture, they are *graciously conspiring to relieve the people of the trouble of electing the President*. Fellow-citizens, can you trust such a party? do its principles accord with yours? can you consistently support its candidates for President and Vice President? If you will consent to be transferred you may support one of the federal tickets, but you cannot vote for all three—you are no longer at liberty to go the whole *conspiracy*.

Have we not had enough of federalism—of subserviency to the Mammoth, which now stands trembling, and ready to surrender its charter to the triumphant leaders of Pennsylvania? Have we not had enough of the tariff—if of teasing the federal government for money to make high-ways, whilst other States, scorning to leg, were acting on their own energy and resources, and surpassing us in wealth, comfort, population and political power? Look at Pennsylvania and New York—see how far they are in advance of Kentucky! They have not been subjected to the rule of federalists, who are uniformly too intent on gratifying their selfish designs and concentrating power in the federal government, to give birth to measures to develop the resources of the States. Kentuckians, pause—examine your condition. You cannot be at a loss, if you will study the influence of his well earned reputation, they do command to destroy him—They rejected his nomination as Minister to St. James; he was reelected—remained home, was taken up by his countrymen, and elected to preside over the same body that had placed its ban upon him. That circumstance the malignity manifested towards him is attributable.

In his letter to Mr. Sherman Williams, which has been extensively circulated, Mr. Van Buren fully and freely avowed his opinions and principles, and with a degree of perspicuity and ability which mark him a statesman of the first order. "He is a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and we undeniably commend him to our countrymen as eminently worthy of their confidence and support.

But, who is Col. R. M. Johnson? Is there a Kentuckian who cannot answer this inquiry? Who does not know the veteran and efficient Representative in Congress, from this State; the man that has served the highly respectable people of one district for more than thirty years; the man who has done more business than any twenty members of Congress in the last twenty years; who has never been deserted for a moment by his constituents; who never yet hesitated to act when his aid was requested by the peniless, old, or invalid soldier, or by the orphans and widows of those who fell in their country's cause; who successfully opposed the incestuous connection of church and state, and whose voice has always been raised to open the prison doors, and bid the poor debtor "go?"

Col. Johnson has rendered military services too, and needs no certificate of courage. Services that caused the people of America, with one accord, to hail him as "Hero of the Timnes"—a title he wore undisputed for twenty years, and

ferred "war, pestilence or famine" to the elevation of a successful General to the presidency? It cannot be so, unless a military life qualifies a black cockade federalist for office, and disqualifies a stern-living democrat.

We admit that Wm. H. Harrison was long in the service of the country as a General; that he was in several battles—but, when or where did he distinguish himself? At Tippecanoe he escaped defeat by an inferior force, only because he commanded a corps of the most gallant and determined men in the world. Had the General's orders been obeyed by Croghan, the victory of Lower Sandusky never would have been won. His lack of energy and foresight produced the defeat of the River Raisin. The victory of the Thames was won by Johnson and his regiment. We do not wish to disparage the services of Gen. Harrison. We concede to him good intention in general. But who perceived the halo of glory about him at the close of the war? We did not. On the contrary, we saw him sink into obscurity and forgetfulness, and there remain for nearly 20 years. And, even now, what evidence is adduced of his merits as a chieftain? Certainly he has followed certificate, obtained in the course of his campaigns from his subordinate officers, that he did not lack physical courage. During the late war and after it, he obtained all the certificates he could to prove this negative. Why were they deemed necessary? What would Scott, or Gaines, or Jackson, or McComb, or Wellington, or Jackson say, were an individual to tender one of them a certificate of courage? What American General, except Harrison, ever received such a certificate, or deemed one necessary? You, fellow-citizens, must answer these inquiries.

Of Mr. Granger, the candidate of the bank whigs for Vice President, we shall make but few remarks. He has been distinguished as an anti-mason—the persecutor of a charitable society—an advocate of colonization and abolition of slavery. His votes at the late session of Congress prove him an encyclopedist—Anti masonry wherever it has existed, has been marked by a spirit of intolerance worthy of a Spanish inquisition, and for this reason it has been esteemed by men of liberal and enlarged views, the most loathsome practice that ever sprung up in this country. Is the leader of such a faction worthy of the confidence and support of generous and high-minded Kentuckians?

Have we not had enough of federalism—of subserviency to the Mammoth, which now stands trembling, and ready to surrender its charter to the triumphant leaders of Pennsylvania? Have we not had enough of the tariff—if of teasing the federal government for money to make high-ways, whilst other States, scorning to leg, were acting on their own energy and resources, and surpassing us in wealth, comfort, population and political power? Look at Pennsylvania and New York—see how far they are in advance of Kentucky! They have not been subjected to the rule of federalists, who are uniformly too intent on gratifying their selfish designs and concentrating power in the federal government, to give birth to measures to develop the resources of the States. Kentuckians, pause—examine your condition.

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the validity of which would not be questioned now, except for the purpose of sinking him to a level with those who envy and traduce him.

With Mr. Clay, Col. Johnson sustained the bill to declare war, and voted for it. Mr. Clay obtained the office of Minister to Ghent, and departed for that place, with an outfit of \$4,000, an annual salary of \$9,000, and an infi of \$1,500, and received fully *twenty-two thousand dollars* for a year's service. Col. Johnson abandoned his seat in Congress and marched to the tented field to meet and vanquish the invaders of his country, and his scars and wounds, and limping gait, bear witness that he was fore lost in the light. Such is the man who is ignorantly assailed by partisans—such a hero whose blood bled laurels might well pluck from his brows! Their conduct not only indicates base ingratitude, but it is most unnatural and unjust. We appeal to you, fellow citizens, to do your native soldier justice, and vindicate his fame.

We cannot close this address without congratulating the well-wishers of the country, on the entire certainty of the triumph of the democratic ticket. For months past, the most unrewarded and reprehensible efforts have been made to deceive the people with regard to the prospects of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, and those efforts increase in boldness and daring, as the bank whig champions become more and more desperate. Even now, some of them are claiming such States as Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Missouri and Illinois! They seem to act on the supposition that they can first deceive the people by fabrications, and then frighten them into their ranks by vain and desperate boasting. The attempt is as ridiculous as it is ridiculous. You have only to survey the countenances of leading bank whigs, and you will see despair and defeat reflected from their most sordid. They know "the die is cast." They know the votes of the following states are sufficient to elect Van Buren, and they feel fully assured he will receive them:

Mass.,	10	New Hampshire,
Rhode Island,	4	Connecticut,
Pennsylvania,	30	New Jersey,
Virginia,	3	New York,
	42	Georgia,
	11	North Carolina,

These states give 158 votes—and 146 constitute a majority of the whole number of electoral votes. It is thus manifest the democratic ticket must succeed; that the strength of the party is sufficient, without the aid of a single western state, to overpower the combined opposition. This, fellow citizens, is one of the most cheering and animating prospect. We go to the polls sure of victory—with numbers that cannot be overthrown; yet we should not relax, or怠慢 our effort which can be honorably made. Let us act boldly and energetically in support of our valued political principles; let us demonstrate to our brethren in the states we have mentioned, that the favorite west of Mr. Jefferson abhors the conspiracy against the right of suffrage, and values the purity of the government as highly as any other quarter of the Union. Let us add to our majority in the eastern, northern and southern states the votes of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Miss. and Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, and, if practicable, Tennessee. Of these nine states we feel confident Van Buren and Johnson may receive eight, and cannot lose more than three. We may add, that Delaware, Vermont and Maryland are considered delectable. It is highly improbable that Mr. Van Buren will receive less than 200 of 291 electoral votes; and he may receive all except those of Massachusetts and South Carolina. The irresistible influence of the recent overwhelming vote in Pennsylvania, in favor of democracy and against the Bank of the United States, has already struck terror in the opposition. "With the Keystone State speaks, and in a manner which gives assurance of a majority of 25 or 30,000 in favor of the candidates which sit on her long cherished principles; when she so nobly resists the aristocracy with her limbs, and so promptly hurls from power the faithless politicians by whose malice was rechartered, the surrounding states, animated by her glorious example, must be warmed into action by the fire of patriotism which is thus consuming the power of the federal party.

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J. T. FRAZER,
THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has taken the well known stand formerly occupied by E. W. Craig, as a Dry Goods stand, and recently by Messrs. ELLIY & CHAMBERS, where he has just received, and is now opening.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS

of the latest styles and fashions, selected with care by himself from the best stocks in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. They consist of part of the following articles:

Rich figured SATINS, and SILK of the latest style;

French, English and German MERINOES;



NATIONAL NOMINATION!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county,
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st dis. Chittenden Lyon, of Caldwell,
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian
3d " Jus. T. Donaldson, of Wren
4th " Rodes Garth, of Wayne
5th " Joseph Haskin, of Mercer
6th " Gen. Elias Barber, of Green
7th " Jesse Abell, of Marion
8th " Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson
9th " Alexander Luckey, of Floyd
10th " Ben Taylor, of Fayette
11th " Thomas Marshall, of Lewis
12th " Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason
13th " Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

SKETCH OF HISTORY.

Born Dec. 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, Columbia Co. Admitted to the bar, November, 1803. Elected Senator of the State, in 1812. Became the friend and confidant of TOMPLINS. Supported the War, and was the zealous advocate of every measure necessary for its vigorous prosecution. Was counsel for the U.S. on the trial of Gen. Hull. Appointed Attorney General in 1815. Re-elected to the Senate in 1816. Elected to the United States Senate in 1821. Was a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of this State, where he advanced the cause of DEMOCRACY and FREE PRINCIPLES. Re-elected to the United States Senate in 1827. Elected Governor of New York in 1828. Appointed Secretary of State of the U. S. in 1829. Sent as Minister to England in 1831. Elected Vice President of the U. S. 1832. In every station, and under all circumstances, he has manifested capacity, honesty and fidelity to the Constitution, a firm attachment to Republican principles, and a proper regard to the spirit of our Free Institutions.

The character and extent of the relief proposed to be afforded to the New-York money market by the Treasury Department, according to the intimation copied yesterday from the Journal of Commerce, will be seen by the following correspondence published in the Washington Globe of yesterday.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CORRESPONDENCE.

Having understood that a correspondence had recently taken place with the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the present state of the money market, and in view especially of the New-York city, as growing out of the late deposito act and other causes, we applied for copies of it. They have been politely furnished, and will tend we believe, to remove much misapprehension in respect to this subject, and to correct many prevalent errors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1836.

SIR: In the present state of the money market in England, we cannot look with confidence to a continuance of the import of specie from Europe. It might therefore be deemed beneficial by the Department, at this time, to procure a million of dollars or more in specie from Havana, or Jamaica. Should instructions be given to that effect, to the Superintendent of the Mint, the Bank of America will cheerfully act as agent (without any charge on their part) to carry the same into effect. Cuba or Jamaica presenting at this moment the best prospect for obtaining a supply.

We have the honor to be, sir,

With great respect,

Your most ob't serv't,

GEO. GRISWOLD,

BENJ'N. L. SWAN.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1836.

SIR: The unparalleled speculations in lands throughout the United States, the overtrading of the commercial community, and the transfer of the surplus funds under the recent act of Congress—preparatory to a distribution among the several States—have turned the balance of trade against the city of New-York, and caused a very severe pressure upon the money market.

Believing it will give you pleasure to remove the existing evils, as far as is compatible with your official duties, we beg to suggest for your consideration, the postponement of the warrants already drawn on banks in the city of New-York, and running to maturity, in favor of banks in the State of New-York, thirty days from the time they respectively fall due; and all those payable to banks out of the State, three and six months; and, in the mean time, to direct the banks on whom those warrants are drawn, to place the amount of those funds in the respective places required.

It may be proper to remark, that we

have not come here as delegates or agents for any institutions or others, but in our individual capacity, knowing the above facts, and to represent them to the Secretary of the Treasury, being fully persuaded he feels a deep interest in the welfare of the country.

We have the honor to be, sir,

With great respect,
Your most ob't serv't,
GEO. GRISWOLD,
BENJ'N. L. SWAN.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Oct. 24, 1836.

Gentlemen: Your communications of the 22d inst. have both been received, and carefully considered.

In respect to your suggestion about the mint, and the readiness of the bank of America to aid the Government without charge in procuring a supply of suitable metal for coining, I am happy to acknowledge the liberality of the offer, and to state, that the director of the mint, as long as last August and September, had full authority conferred on him for this purpose. At the same time he was requested to make seasonable preparation to obtain the amount of metal probably needed to keep the mint in full and active operation, and was assured that any reasonable sum of money would be transferred to him for that purpose. I trust that on your seeing him, or opening a correspondence with him, he will give any further information desirable on this point.

In respect to the other topics in your letters, connected with the present state of the money market, you do not err in believing it will give me pleasure to remove the existing evils, as far as is compatible with my official duties.

But as the causes which you justly assign for those evils are so deeply seated and wide spread, and are so disconnected with the operations of this Department, it is hardly practicable that any durable or efficient relief can be obtained, except by a removal or modification of the causes themselves. This removal or modification of the chief and primary causes, must depend on the returning of prudence, moderation, and good sense of the community, generally, in limiting trade within reasonable boundaries abandoning numerous wild speculations in land and stocks, and in managing their baulking concerns with a strict regard to true banking principles.

The only cause over which this Department has any immediate control, being the execution of the late deposito act, you will readily perceive that its several provisions having emanated from Congress, and not the Treasury, can legally be changed or modified by Congress alone. In the mean time, those provisions it is my duty, and will be my care, faithfully to enforce, while they remain a part of the law. But every indulgence which can be granted, consistent with those provisions, will cheerfully be given to the fiscal agents of the Treasury, and through them to the commercial community, as well as to all persons unfavorably affected by the operation of the deposito act.

So far as regards your requests, there is no discrimination to be noticed between two species of distribution of the public money required by the act.

The first distribution is between different banks, so that no one shall be allowed to hold permanently more public money than three fourths the amount of its capital. This is not in any degree postponed by the act to the next year, or any other specified time; but is to take effect as soon as practicable, or according to the fair construction of the intention of Congress, soon as it can reasonably be effected, considering all the various circumstances connected with so large and delicate an operation. In your city alone, its operation will require the transfers of something like eight millions of dollars from the old deposito banks to new ones, either in the State or out of it.

The selection and organization of new banks to receive so large a sum, and the collection and removal of so great an amount gradually and safely, have with the like operation in other sections of the country, severely taxed my attention and labors for some months, and are still doing it.

Besides this first distribution of the deposito's, a second one is rendered necessary by the deposito act, among the different States in ratable proportions. Under this last operation, the proportions are not required to be actually paid over to the States till the month of next January, and quarterly thereafter during the year.

But the preparation is beforehand to ensure their punctual and prompt payment there has been careful and constant, and coupled, whenever convenient with the first and earlier distribution required among the banks, so as to prevent the great inconveniences and pressure in the money market attendant on double transfers, first from bank to bank near, and next from State to State at a distance.

I have, therefore, in cases where the public money had largely accumulated in any banks in any one State, and new banks could be seasonably obtained in other States, where only a little public money already existed, made but one transfer to accomplish both objects, and by a single operation have reduced the excess in certain States, and placed it in the States where it would be needed next year, and where they before had not an equal portion of the public money.

In accomplishing these objects with a view to arrange, upon an equal and proportionate basis, the depositos among both the banks and the States, as required

Q. Whose name was struck out of a resolution in Congress, voting thanks to the officers of the late war?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was denied a sword as a badge of generalship, by the citizens of New York?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and only got 40000 votes?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who played for war, pestilence, and famine, in preference to a military chieftain being elevated to the Presidency?

A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who now supports General Harrison for his office on account of his military achievements exclusively?

A. The same Henry Clay, and the whole whig party.

Q. Which may be the next?

Q. Who voted for selling white men into slavery by the hands of the sheriff, for the non payment of fines and costs, or both?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who has been making an open, avowed electioneering tour, with a view to advance his chances for the Presidency, and goes from place to place puffing his own transcendental merits?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who has been defeated, with but one exception, wherever he has shown himself in Pennsylvania? and has likewise met with a signal overthrow at home, in the person of his Lieutenant, Belgrave Storer?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who is put on the brink of leaning the instability of whig and glory, and is about sharing the fate of opposition idols who have preceded him?

A. General Harrison.

ST. AUGUSTINE, October 6.

ARMY MARCHES.—We understand that Gov. Calhoun, with the brigade of Tennessee Volunteers, and the Middle Florida Militia, were to leave the Suwannee Old Town for Fort Drane on Wednesday last. Maj. Pierce, with about 250 regular troops, was to take up the line of march for the same place, on the 5th inst. (to-day) for the same point. The 250 Tennesseans, who were expected at Black Creek last week had not arrived on Sunday last. Four steamboats we understand have arrived at Picolat on Sunday last. Two baggage wagons left this last week for the interior with about 60,000 rounds of ammunition, and a number of others are to leave this in a few days.

It seems to be the general opinion, that a large party of Indians are still about Fort Drane. There is a considerable quantity of provision growing at that place, which has induced them to make it their headquarters. General Jesup is at the mouth of the Withlacoochee, or Tampa Bay. Gov. Calhoun has made a requisition for troops, on the Governor of Georgia.

Every thing seems to indicate an active and energetic campaign, and would we could say, a successful campaign and speedy termination of the war. Great difficulties and obstacles are to be met and overcome, and privations and hardships to be endured by the army.—Some are sanguine as to the results, from the nature of the forces employed and others fear an unfavorable result from the want of provisions; but though no depots have been established as yet, subsistence no doubt will be provided in time, for the army. If need be, they must live upon the enemy, and as they live. There are vast numbers of cattle in the Indian country, and no doubt they have their storehouses. The greatest difficulty to be encountered will be from the want of forage, and this can only be overcome by having depots established at the highest points on the rivers, and within striking distance of the army.

We have every confidence that all will be done that can be done to terminate the war this winter.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Seminole war seems likely to be prosecuted with such vigor, that if exertion and management can bring it to a close, it must be ended in a few weeks. By this time there are assembled on the Suwannee and Withlacoochee 1,500 Tennessee volunteers, 500 regulars who have been serving in the Creek country, the regular troops left there by Gen. Scott, amounting perhaps to 300 or 400 effective men, 600 friendly Creeks, and the Florida militia and volunteers, perhaps 300 more, making in all upwards of 3,000. Gen. Jesup is now on his way to Tampa Bay, from which point he will co-operate with Gov. Calhoun, who has the direction of the campaign, and whose attention will first be given to the "driving" of the Withlacoochee swamps and hammocks. Several fine steamboats have been lately purchased or hired for the campaign.

Three of them have touched at this port on their way east, within the last week. In addition to all this, Com. Dallas, by means of the cutters under his command as well as by the sending off some of the larger vessels of the squadron to lie in the harbors of the Peninsula, and by despatching to the scene of war the marines of the squadron under Lieut. Waller, will render efficient service along the coast.—So that, there appears to be no hole left for Osoa to creep out at.

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, and was recalled for his meddling interference with the Government of that country?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who objected to the nomination of General Harrison as Minister to Colombia, in consequence of the incompetency of the nominee?

A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who received \$24 65 per day for living quietly at home on his own farm below Cincinnati, and attending to his own business?

A. General Harrison.

Q. For how many days did he receive that sum, while living on his farm, and neglecting the duties assigned him as Minister to Colombia?

A. One hundred and twenty six.

Q. How much did Harrison's mission to Colombia cost the United States, for which he rendered no services?

A. Will the whigs be so good as to cipher it up?

Q. Who became so obnoxious to the Government of Colombia and her citizens, that he became their being assassinated?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was a supporter of the administration passed the non and sedition laws?

A. General Harrison.

From the Green River Union.
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RUSSELLVILLE.

About 3 or 4 o'clock on last Sunday morning, our citizens were aroused by the alarm of "fire!" from the office of the "Russellville Advertiser." But before the fire company and other citizens could collect in sufficient numbers to operate successfully, the whole roof of the house was wrapped in a sheet of fire. The flames, fanned by a brisk breeze, progressed with the most alarming rapidity. Soon the adjoining house, occupied as a dry goods store by Mr. John Roberts, was attacked, and enveloped in ruins by the devouring element. In the whole row on the east side of Main street, between first and second cross-streets, was in the most imminent danger of entire destruction—almost every roof off, some of the citizens fearing even the most indefensible and perilous exposure, brushed off the thickly falling cinders, and extinguished the numerous spires of flame that had already begun to spread with most fearful and awful celerity. While others, united with the fire company, whose operations were now judiciously and efficiently brought to bear on the house adjoining Mr. Roberts' store-room, and upon which the devastation, a though now briskly raged, yet measurably kept off by a fire-wall, was happily arrested. The whole loss occasioned by the fire, is estimated at about \$10,000. Mr. Roberts is supposed to have sustained the heaviest loss. The entire office of the Russellville Advertiser, which was neat and new, was consumed, together with the books and accounts belonging to the establishment. Messrs. Moore & Vick, whose saddle-rig's shop was kept on the first floor of the Advertiser Office, lost all their tools a considerable portion of finished work, a handsome assortment of materials for their business, and must, if not all, of their books and accounts. Dr. Gilmer, whose shop was kept in Mr. Roberts' counting room, lost all his shop furniture and medicines. Other merchants lost goods to the amount of several hundred dollars, among the principal of whom were Messrs. P. S. Roberts and Thos. McClellan. It is not supposed that there was as much pilfering as is usual on such occasions. Every principle of honesty and liberality calls loudly on those who know themselves indebted to such persons as have had their books and accounts burned, to come forward, promptly acknowledge their respective dues, and aid their creditors to the full extent of their ability, in this time of need. Who will stand off, and take advantage of such a calamity? None except the kindred spirits of the WHITE MAN who was seen, on the sad morning of this disaster, swagging off under the weight of STOLEN GOODS! A public meeting was held by our citizens, in the court house, on last Monday morning, to adopt measures for the relief of such of the sufferers as would consent to receive aid; and we were truly pleased to witness the generosity and liberality with which the citizens of the town and country contributed to the accomplishment of this benevolent object. We hope that the committee appointed to receive contribution will not be weary or inactive in the employment assigned them.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

PERSONAL ABUSE.

We have perused with regret, the vulgar assault of the Gazette on C. J. R. M. Johnson. Have the Editors of that print forgotten their pledges and professions, made in their first month's labor here?—Then they could not condone to imitate the blackguardism of the Journal; then they solemnly promised to abstain from the utterance of filthy personalities—but, now, driven to desperation, they forget pledges already given, and lose sight of what is due to decency and themselves. It is painful to us to make these remarks. We looked to the Gazette as a decent opponent—as a print, however heterodox it might be on the score of principle, would never descend to repeat the libelous of some of its contemporaries. We viewed it as an ardent advocate of federal doctrines, but deemed it incapable of indulging in such ribaldry as has recently been found under its editorship. We thought the reputation of Judge Marshall and his son constituted a sufficient guaranty against such licentiousness; but, it seems, we were deceived.

It is not our purpose to throw back the abuse of the Gazette. It is not our vocation. If we cannot sustain the principles we profess without invading private reputation; if we cannot uphold our party without indulging in the use of language that is offensive to the decent portion of the community; if we cannot triumph without desecrating the press and brutalizing ourselves, we are prepared to surrender all.

When a community becomes sufficiently callous to smile on assassins of reputation, and cheer culprits onward, no one can imagine that reputation or liberty are duly appreciated. On the contrary, the manifestation of such a degree of degeneracy indicates rotteness in the mass—a combination of ignorance, vulgarity, corruption and malignity that cannot exist among a people fit to be free. We do not mean this to apply these observations specially to the Gazette—they refer to the virulence and licentiousness of the Bank whig papers generally, which we hope, are not to be esteemed faithful organs to the party, or political barometers exhibiting the intense malignity of whiggery, or the depths to which it would descend to accomplish its ruinous designs.

In its late efforts, the Gazette is only injuring itself. It cannot impair the high standing of the Hero of the Times. His election and re-election to Congress for thirty years by one of the most respectable districts in the Union, is an sufficient refutation of the slanders of his opponents. His services in the halls of legislation and in the battle field rise so far above those of his assailants, in the estimation of a discriminating people, that his well earned popularity cannot be impaired by the venal and malignant assaults of political adversaries. He may proudly look down on such—particularly, when it is known they live in "floss houses" themselves.

OBADIAH BASHFUL'S FIRST AND LAST COURTSHIP.

Well I suppose if I must tell you all about my courtship, I must. You must know, our old man made a great fuss about my sticken at home, round the fire on cold winter nights, and said he to me one night, said he, "Well, now, Obed, (you see he always called me Obed, in name is Obadiah.) Well, now, father I don't know nothing but *instinct*, but I can go to court, Deb, for you know she dresses her hair so nice, and she's such a rotted nice gal that every fellow about these parts is half crazy after her, there's Joe Turner and Bill Davies, and a hull squad of chaps, as wears all the new fashions, and now father, said I, what would

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1836.

Doctor E. W. Coleman can be generally found at his office. His room is at present at Keiser's Lexington Hotel.

This morning the polls are open—the highest officers in our government are to be elected, and in that election the great principles of our government are involved. We do not wish to draw the reader's attention to a column of reasoning—that has been done. We have only now to follow up our reasoning and go to the polls. We have to put the stamp of abhorrence on the idea of selling our fellow-citizens for "costs and fines." We have to put the stamp of contempt upon the idea of opposing a Masonic fraternity without knowing why. We have to put the stamp of indignation, contempt, and abhorrence on the idea of abolitionism as held out by some of the leaders of the faction or factions (for it appears there are several) who find it convenient to oppose the people's views—the people's choice, of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

We have received the first number of the "St. Charles (Mo.) Clarion," conducted by Mr. Nathaniel Paten—it promises to be a useful paper.

There was a destructive fire at New Ark, N. J. on the 28th ult. About one hundred houses are said to have been destroyed. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

GOOD NEWS.

ALL SAFE!—OHIO RIGHT!!

HAMILTON COUNTY FOREMOST!

It is no longer a matter of doubt—an doubted information has been received that HAMILTON COUNTY, (in which Gen. Harrison resides) has given a majority in favor of Van Buren and Johnson of nearly ONE THOUSAND VOTES!

It is believed that Butler county has increased her majority about FOUR HUNDRED VOTES. A part of Brown county only has been counted; for Van Buren 220; Harrison 114. Every account from 'Ohio confirms the opinion that Harrison will not get his own State. Where he is to get a vote from, no one can tell.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

TO NATURIZED FOREIGN EMI GRANTS IN KENTUCKY.

Citizens of a Foreign Land:

We have lived under kingly governments, we have felt the oppressions of the people, in order to aid an unscrupulous, unholly alliance of unprincipled, deceiving and deluding despots. To enable them to make an official head to their abandoned coalition, and to hoist it into permanent controlling power—I would sooner open my veins to every sword's point that ever was unsheathed in Europe, than to raise their subjects to that rank and dignity and happiness, which God, at his creation, intended they should hold and enjoy in the scale of his beings.

But to give my vote against the will, the voice, the rights, and just power of the people, in order to aid an unscrupulous, unholly alliance of unprincipled, deceiving and deluding despots, to enable them to make an official head to their abandoned coalition, and to hoist it into permanent controlling power—I would sooner open my veins to every sword's point that ever was unsheathed in Europe, than to raise their subjects to that rank and dignity and happiness, which God, at his creation, intended they should hold and enjoy in the scale of his beings.

Let others think lightly, and barter away foolishly these blessings, but for us, crushed down as we have been, in our own country, by oppression—slipped in misery—compelled to waste our substance in titles and taxes for high-toned gentility—in fight and shed our blood, on sea and land, for tilted, contended and crowned heads that scorned us when we had done it—let us surrender these rights only with our lives; let us exercise them to sustain the power of the people, by supporting the men of the people—to resist the aristocracy of the new, as we have suffered so much under that of the old world. Let us vote in favor of freedom, of good government, of beneficial laws, of free suffrage, of free suffrage, of prosperous times, of Van Buren and Johnson, and against those who are against the people's hand to maintain.

CAR HOURS.

Rail-Road Office.

October 17, 1836.

THE Locomotive train of Cars for Frankfort will leave the depot in Lexington on and after Monday next, at 6 o'clock, A. M. instead of 5—and leave Frankfort at 2 o'clock P. M. instead of three.

A friend writes from a neighboring town, that as he was taking a ride, his horse Dobbin took flight at a couple of Whig Editors. Commandrum—Why is old Dobbin like a nervous gentleman? Do you give it up? Because he gets scared at trifles.

White Slavery grieves upon the scene—and Harrison's vote in support of it, has sealed his doom. The idea of selling and making a SLAVE of a man because he is POOR, while the rich can trample upon the law and act as he pleases, because he has money to pay his fines, is too gross an outrage to harmonize with the principles of equal rights. All the certificates which the whigs can publish from week to week of Harrison's heroism, cannot save him. He stands convicted by positive proof, as well as his own acknowledgement, of an attempt to make a man a SLAVE merely because he is poor—and yet he has been called the poor man's friend!—Ohio Patriot.

ARKANSAS.—This democratic state has not only entered the Union as a firm supporter of the administration, but its citizens take the field for the approaching presidential contest with a vigor and activity that betokens great success. The democratic members of the legislature convened on the 17th ult. and nominated an electoral ticket, pledged to the support of Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson. They are Oneissens, John Miller, and Joshua Morrison.

It is left to Harrison and Granger to bolster up their characters and make themselves famous through the efficacy of certificates. If their public services are not sufficient to give them popularity certificates, will do them but little good.—*Georgetown Sentinel.*

Did Martin Van Buren or Col. Johnson need the aid of certificates to sustain them before the people? No, the faithful manner in which they performed the duties entrusted to them, superceded the necessity of certificates.

Did General Jackson require such aid to prove his generalship at New Orleans and at other places? No—his victories over the enemies of his country, bore with them the marks of his greatness.

Granger was opposed to the admission of Arkansas into the Union, because slavery was tolerated by its constitution. He had no excuse, he was not instructed by his constituents, but his opposition to her admission, rests upon the ground of his being an abolitionist, for Lexington committee with forty certificate men cannot alter the facts.

Georgetown Sentinel.

LEAP YEAR REVOLUTIONS.—We learn that at a meeting of young ladies in—county, a few days since, it was unanimously resolved that any one entertaining attachment for a young gentleman, shall at the first opportunity say "snap" to him, to which his replying "snap" is to be taken and he'd so much of a marriage treaty, as to render his retreat dishonorable. Nevertheless, any gentleman merely withholding the responsive monosyllable, shall continue to be received as before.—*Macon (Ga.) Tel.*

MARRIED.—By Dr. C. W. Cluett, on Thursday evening, Mr. Wm. R. Jones, to Miss Drucilla E. Perkins, of this community.

Dr. SAM. B. RICHARDSON

PROPOSES in the Medical Class now assembling, to deliver a course of instruction.

Topographical and Comparative Anatomy and Operative Surgery,

during the regular session of 1836-7. This will consist of lectures and demonstrations and designed to be auxiliary to the regular course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University. An introductory lecture explanatory of the course proposed, will be delivered at the close of the week of regular introductions in the University of the time and place the notice will be given.

Lexington, Nov. 3, 1836.—69-21

FALL AND WINTER NEW GOODS.

Great Bargains at Wholesale and Retail.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Opposite the Court House Main St. Lexington, Ky.

AS just received and is now opening a very extensive assortment of Merchandise for Fall and Winter Sales. Among his Stock of Dr. Goss' are

Clothes, Cossins and Satinets, of all colors and qualities; Mohair and Pilot Cloth; Flushing and Petersham; a splendid assortment Rose, Muslin and Whitney Blankets; English, French and German Plain, Damask and Giro de Nap Merinoes, (an elegant assortment); a large stock new style Prints; 4-4 French Chintz; Plain and rich figured Satins; black and fancy colored Goss de Swiss, Drap de Grain and other Italian silks; needle worked Capes and Collars; plain and embroidered Merino, Thibet and other Shawls; Ladies' and Misses' Goss, Elastic Aprons; Gloves and Hosiery, (a fine assortment); Fur Caps, Men and Boys' Fur and Seal Caps; Ingrain, Star and Passage Carpeting; Gilt and Mahogany Frame Glasses; Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs; a large assortment Shoes and Boots; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saturated Over Shoes; Water Proof Gaiter Boots, do Fur Trimmed Kid Shoes, do Gaite Prunell and Seal Boots, do up. Lasting and Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock; Glass, Queensware and China, &c. &c.—All of which were selected with care by himself in the Eastern Cities, and will be sold either at Wholesale or Retail, at a usually small advance. He invites all who desire to purchase GOOD and CHEAP bargains to give him a call, confident that no one will be dissatisfied with their purchases.—Come and try.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Nov. 7—69-21

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Pasture, on Saturday, the 9th inst., a yellow

3/4 Horse, about 153 bands high,

4 or 5 years old, walks and runs remarkably well, and is shod all round. No marks or colicets. The person giving such information as to enable me to get him, shall be rewarded for his trouble, at the Lexington Hotel.

CARTER LANDRUM.

Oct. 26, 1836.—67-31

JOHN W. HUNT & SON

HAVING sold their Stock of Goods, on the

day, by mutual consent, dissolve their partnership. All those having claims against them will present them to either of them for payment, and all persons in debt to them are requested to make payment.

Lexington, Oct. 19, 1836.—64-1m

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

AND

TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N

YORK, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad-

vances. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. T. TRUMBLE, Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Sept. 15, 1836.—55-1f

A LIST OF LETTERS

PUBLISHED in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. on the 1st October, 1836, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Adams Henry D Atha Presly

Adams H C Dr Anderson miss Minsey C

Adams A C Adams William

Allen George Adams Lovina

Allen Orlando Armstrong Andrew II

Austin Robert Armstrong John

Arnett Ellison Armstrong M' Burt

Aitchison Sarah miss Allison Mathew E

Armstrong & McKeane Armstrong William

Allen G W Aldredge Clark 4

B

Barbee J J Brent Richard

Mathis F W

Bartland James

Bawson Benajah 2

Baile Dr. James Brent Philip

Baile Mrs Katherine Bryan Elizabeth Mrs

Baker Olmstead Bryan James M

Bradford C M Bryan Euoch

Barnes Jesse Brooks John & Co

Blackburn Dr. C J Bulkin George 2

Bellis Henry Bourassa Joseph N

Barton Mrs. Booze Peter

Bentley S. A. Bowditch Benjamin T

Boron L. or Jas. Mora Boworth Mrs Eliza

Bornes Moses Brierd Elisha

Bridford James C Brierd Elisha

Brown James C Brierd Elisha

Brown John & Co Brierd Elisha

Brown Mrs. Brierd Elisha

Brown

NOVEMBER.
Magnificent Capitals



TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUNLEY; Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL; Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOPER.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, by Doctor RICHARDSON.

Material Medics and Medical Botany, by Doctor STORT.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANDELL.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted.

The fee for the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.

It is right proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is left here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. STORR, M. D. Dean.

Lex. Ky. July 11, 1836.—37—1st Nov.

As the year advances so does the brilliancy of our Sciences increase, and we may with truth say, SYLVESTER has never before offered such a brilliant GALAXY OF PRIZES as he now lays before his friends for the month of November. This is no exaggeration for the Sciences speak for themselves—a rapid succession of the following Capitals.

3 PRIZES OF \$30,000!!
\$50,000! 40,000! 30,000!

25,000 DOL. ARS!!
2 of \$20,000! \$15,000! 5 of \$4,000! in all of which we earlier apply to an aura supply. Address:

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New York.

500 Prizes of 500 DOLLARS.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 11.

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Nov. 5, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—3,174 dollars!—2 of 2,500 dollars!—10 of 1,500 dollars!—2 of 500 dollars.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eights in proportion.

All Prizes.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 23, for 1836.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Saturday, November 12, 1836.

SCHEME.
30,000 Dollars!—\$8,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—2,200 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—10 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 250 dollars!—30 of 200 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets only 20.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$110. Packages of Shares in proportion.

In this Lottery all those tickets having no drawn numbers on them will be each entitled to THREE DOLLARS, without discount. You cannot do better than adventure in this SCHEME.

Capital—5,000 dollars.

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 7
Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19, 1836.

CAPITALS.

25,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars!—64 of 250 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a package of 2 whole tickets will cost only 120 Dollars.—Halves, Quarters and Eights in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

5,000 DOLLARS.

LOOK AT THIS!

Alexandria Lottery, Class B.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Thursday, November 24, 1836.

RICH AND SPLENDID SCHEME.

50,000 dollars!—20,000!—10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,190 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 Prizes of 1,000 dollars each!

50 " 500 " "

50 " 300 " "

61 Prizes of 200 DOLLARS!

Tickets only \$10.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 14 Dollars. Packages of halves, quarters and eights in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

65

40,000 DOLLARS

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 7

For the benefit of the Mechanic Benevolent Society of Norfolk—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, November 26, 1836.

CAPITALS.

\$10,000!—\$10,000!—\$5,000! \$3,000; \$2,300! \$1,900! \$1,900! \$1,800! 2 of \$1,500! 3 of \$1,300! 5 prizes of \$1,200! 100 prizes of \$800! 100 of \$100! 123 of \$100! &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 14 Dollars. Packages of halves, quarters and eights in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

65

BOTANIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Maincross street, Lexington, Ky. Always at home when not absent.

DOC. LEWIS'S STIMPLATING LIMENT!—remarkable for relieving neuralgia, &c. for sale by H. T. N. BENEDICT.

BOTANIC DRUG STORE AND INFIRMARY.

HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Maincross street, Lexington.

56-wt.-sf. H. T. N. BENEDICT.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED for sale.

Sept. 20 60-1f H. T. N. B.

TO PRINTERS

VALUABLE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, my PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in Danville. The Materials are almost entirely new. It is one of the oldest Offices in the State, having sustained itself 17 years, and its patronage is still increasing. To an industrious young man just commencing business, this establishment offers an incentive surely to be met with. Any person wishing to purchase, will call and examine its merits.

J. J. POLK.

Sep. 3—55-1f.

FORSALE—100 Fat Hogs. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836.

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C. W. STORR, M. D. Dean.

Lex. Ky. July 11, 1836.—37—1st Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above in the amount of \$1, and send the paper containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz.: Journal and Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; White and Barker, Nashville, Tenn.; Republican, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala.; State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississ. Journal, Natchez; Register, Vicksburg; Miss. Bulletin, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Pensacola; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola, Pensacola; Courier & Mirror, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Washington, D. C.; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington.

500 Prizes of 500 DOLLARS.

Lex. Ky. Sept. 15, 1836.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Northern

BANK of Kentucky, at Lexington, to re-

ceive a certificate of one share in each Bank, in

the name of the subscriber who has been lost or mis-

laid. JOSEPH FICKLIN.

June 30th 1836.—34-1d

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the North-

ern BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE Stockholders of the Northern Bank of

Kentucky are hereby notified, that the sixth

instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, is

required to be paid on the 15th November next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. T. SCOTT, Cashr.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1836.—44-1d

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the North-

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Kentucky are hereby notified, that the sixth

instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, is

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